FROM KANSAS. se of The N. Y. Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Oct. 15, 1865. Gov. Shannen, like my uncle foby, is carrying on the siege of Slavery at Wyandott, and if he has some Widow Wadman to help out the play, he may amuse himself and "the rest of mankind" for some time to come. It is said that he is writing a thanksgiving proclamation, calling upon the eign squatters to convene on a specifi-d day b their respective places of worship, and reader thanks to the ruler of the universe for all the blessings of squatter sovereignty and the Missouri laws extended over them. It will be a literary enriosity, and serve to quiet all anarchy and revent any bloodshed in future between Aboli-onists and border ruffians. Why is it that so much bad liquor is sold here to the United States troops and others from Missouri under a lic-use the mayor and common council when there exists a law of Congress prohibiting the sale of all liquors on Indian lands, and making it a felony, punishable by imprisonment? Why does not Commissioner Manypenny see to this? And why does not the secretary of War issue his orders to the military commandant at Fort Leavenworth to put a stop to the treops coming down here on government horses at full gallop merely to get drunk and race back through our streets to the great danger of de and limb! Should he not require the chaplain to preach against intemperance and sabbath-breaking on bad liquor, and practice it too, be-yead military limits? This squatter Sovereignty, se much prated about by Douglas and his disciples, is all a farce and a fiction. We are governed by mere distant and higher powers than we can reach. The General government appoints a gov-ernor over us, and sends judges and marshals to extend the laws of Missouri over us, and still they alk about Squatter Sovereignty. The Legis-lature of Missouri (according to Gov. Shannon) has appointed every officer in the Territory, so that the sovereign squatters have not the poor privilege of voting for a single officer, not even a const-ble; and by the acts of the legislature, I am told, they dare not atter their sentiments, under punishment in the State prison. Are we not serfs, governed by more than Russian bar-barity? and instead of sovereignty, are we net the most servile and subservient per in the world! "Squatter Fovereignty!" A it is all a cant with hypocritical demagogues like Douglas An upright citizen is taken from his frantic wife by a gang of these higher law ruffisos, tarred and feathered, and ridden on a rail through Weston, where he is sold at public auction to a negro, his life threatened unless he should sign a paper promising to leave forever the home or his choice; and in this gang there were at least two lawyers and the clerk of the United States Discret court for the first judicial district of Kansas; and for this outrage the United States court, con-sected with it by its silence since, and by the par-

GOV. SHANNON'S WESTPORT SPEECH.

Shallow and Squatter Sovereignty.

ticipation in the outrage by two members of the bar and its own clerk, sanctions this outrage and

breach of the peace. Strange as it may seem,

It is said he is "a near relation" of the learned judge Alas! for our judiciary! How would poor "Master Robert Shallow, Esquire," weep over his compeer and brother judge, could be arise,

on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, from the grave

to which he has been so long consigned, or look down from the blessed abode to which he has been

exalted for his judicial learning. Alas! for Master

Lecompte retains Boyle, the clerk, in office.

GOV. SHANNON'S WESTPORT SPEECH.

Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat.

BLUE JACKET'S, Tuesdaw, Oct. 9, 1855.

We entered the Territory of Kansas by its "back "doet"—as the editor of The Register facetionary styled Westport—ou Monday afternom, O t. 8, for the purpose of visiting the little Yankee city of Lawrence and the region adjoining it. There is a great deal of sinkness at Westport, this and fever and other western diseases are prevalent there, and it is said throughent every section of the Territory. Westport is dull no plainors; trains all arrived, numbers of citizens absent; I merely passed through it, and could find only two citizens who had heard Gov. Shannon's speech—Mesers. King and A. L. Brown of The Kansas City Enterprise—both of whom it decreed my report as correct. Gov. Shannon dars not deny if, except in the every language of not having made a "pio Slavery apec h" Now neither The Democrat ner my of my reports ever sharged him with "having "made a pro-Slavery speech," but, on the contrary, that at Westport the expressed himself "as favorable" to Slavery in Kansas, and this he cannot occur. The gendement I have named corroborate my statement, and all of Gov. Shannon's subsequent acts, down to his voting the pro-Nivery ticket in the late election prove such to have been in sentiments. down to his voting the pro-Nivery ticket in the late election prove such to have been als sentiments.

The Republican reporter—who did not hear the

The Republican reporter—who did not hear the speech—is the only person who has venured to say that I reported it incorrectly, and he is a sent from the of Gov. Sharnen, to whom I read the speech in manmeeript, and who pronounced it correct, I will mention Mr. Millar, the Indian agent, whom I have met since

LAWRENCE POLITICS-GREAT MASS MEET-

LAWRENCE POLITICS—GREAT MASS MEEP-ING.

LAWRENCE, R. F., Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1855.

On Manday evening. Oct. 8, the Free state and Pree Soil norn of Lawrence assembled in the largest room of the Free State horel to discuss the propriety of competing a State organization at the approaching constitutional convention, and to discourse about "Reeder and Freedom," to use their veruscular, and the inequencent Territorial elections which were to be held reat day. The room in which the antience assembled was decorated with numerous transparencies, from which I quote and subjoin half a dozen insertitions: "The eve of our disenthreliment."

"Reciler and Freedom."
"God speed the right."
"Remander the Schhof March!"
"Freemen! to the Pols."
"Liborty or Death!"
"Upward of five hundred persons were present, and the greatest, in fact the most: "ultra," encousias n pre-

vailed.
G. W. Smith, Esq., a promi cat citizen, was called G. W. Snith, Esq., a prominent citizen, was called to the chair, and opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks, and concluded by calling on Gov. A. H. Reeder to address the meeting. As soon as his name was uttered the most vociterous applicase ensued, the ladies waving their white hands remines and the gentlemen applanting in the usual mode.

The Comment applanting in the usual mode.

The ex-Governor appeared to be deeply flattered by the ardent enthuriasm displayed in his behalf. It was several minutes before he could obtain sheare in order to begin his speech. At last the appliance ceased and

GOV. REEDER'S SPEECH.

GOV. REEDER'S SPEECH.

Gov. Reeder then proceeded without interraption to address the sudjecce. The following is a verbating report of his remarks:

LADIES AND GENTLENEN: I thank you with a full

beast for these repeated evides os of your confidence and partiality. I should be wanting in the floor emohid partisiny. I should be who do, it is the first demonstrations did not touch me, and I should be unworthy of them if they cid not bind no to you—your interests to my in breets—with books of steel. In the retr. epoction of my who e life, in the recollection of past consest and victories, in the varied light and shade of many friendships and some enquires, many successes and some failures, many joys and some sorters, I find some railures, may y joys and some sorrows, I field neare of the past years to compare in interest or importance with the tweive mouths spent among the recopie of Kasasa, who by their unfaitering faith and generous confidence have so bout dime to them, that to any call or demand of theirs I shall ever hold investif in duty compelled to respend, as I have this night to yours.

yours.
Upon a former occasion I called attention to the unprecedented character of our conition, and the unpre-ceder to importance of our actions. The results which shall finally grow out of the present confession will us be for to-cay—not for the present are only, but for all time. The full grandeur and tanguideence of this acterprise is not for our eves - we stand too near to see it all, to the enlarged and enlightened vision of postericy through the medium of purified experience and from the stand point of tature years about all it bloom up with all its true proportions apparent. And were the last sound or the bammer shall have been heard and a beautiful edifice, with come and continuously and are gathered to the grave, in the accomplishment of nature's great plan of charge and reor-shoulded, the eye it at hindles in admir ation at our work well turn to shed a test of pious reversace upon the narrowse house that gives eternal sheller to the butters. Never so stone laid here might be a proud man's monn

and of the prin iples of sofion which it has promuleed. It stands in the position of rendering good for evit. It asys: "We were here free white men, and claim the privileges arising from that seach im—the first of the privileges arising from that seach im—the first of the privileges arising from that seach im—the first of the privileges arising from that seach im—the first of the privileges are even to the blighting curse of Slaver.—we do not dispute nor do we in any way wish to interfere with it elsewhere—we stand upon the platform of justice and equal rights, and winhin the compacts of the Constitution and the eventual of law. We sak that popular sovereignty become the practice as well as the theory of Republic summ—we ask in our platform, perhaps, for less than our whole lights, and concede for the time, as a mater of courtesy and fairness, everything but the essential principle of the political existence of our party." Opposed to this noady and generous attitude what is that of our adversaries?

Mescuri, in violation of every right instinct, by brace force robe us of the only right which distinguisties freenen from slaves—bottonly us, her partners and equals in a great enterprise, out the sons of her own soil; not only does she seek to disfranchise and enclave the children of the Keystone State—the reason and the haloseed spots of Bunker half, and Saratoga, and freestor, and Prin setou, and Germantow—not

and the halosed spots of Bunker hal, and Saratoga, and Trenton, and Prinwtos, and Germantows—not only the brave and hardy pioneers of the West who have ever been in the front rank of progression its way to the Pacific, and thus openes up the read through which Missouri terms of any been founded and built up; who is Missouri term if any been founded and built up; but worse than this, I ke an unsatural mother she robe her own sons, many of whom I see around me, who have come forth from her own sosom, of the rights she gave them at their birth, and would enclave them

We proclaim by our pla form of principles that we demand the right of fire speech, free suffrage, and free government—that we cesire to build so here ano her great republic by free white labor, and to exclude, as we have he right to do, the institution of Slavery, which we believe would blight our progress and our prosperty. We say to our brethren of the Union, who differ from us, that although we might deay their riget to hold staves in the Territory, yet, in the spirit of tilerairs, we will find no fault that they bring of illera its, we will find no fault that they bring their slaves along, when they come to enter into a fraterial contest at the belief box, for determining the character of our institutions, and will recommend that their slaves be in the mean time in amountacit; and we declare that when free institutions shall be established, the right of properly which they claim in the slave, within our bounds, shall be treated with that moderation and charity which should exist between brethern of a great republic, who differ in opinion [ap-lane].

plause].
Tole is our position, and now let us contrast it with To is our position, and now let us contrast it with the opposition we have to meet, as expinited in the Pro-Save y legislation of the Territory. That legislation represents our opponents but I will not likel the Pro-Savery men of the certifory by saying that it represents them. It represents only those of our Missouri neighbors who elected them, and who must be re-This legislature have essayed to perpetuate the power they have usurped—have refused us the privilege of

electing even our gost i ferror officers—have taken away from us the ballot-box, or su rounding it with orions qualifications and restrictions, have brought orious qualifications and restrictions, have brought cofficers from a forch, in State to govern us—and in the on imposence of their self-esteem, have repealed the preemp ion laws, the hastranization laws, the Kansas-Nebrasha bill, and have ended by invasing the Constitution of the Unites States

But I need not enumerate to you the series of deep and butter wrongs that ourn into the very soul of every man who has a reas to think and a heart to feet or who is a reas to think and a heart to feet or

men who has a bear to think and a heart to feet or who is qualified to live under the barner of the Union or the Declaration of incependence. I beed say nothing or once you to a sense of the barbarian apprecion which has far outstripped all the deeds that have ever three do is transped and its parts, or to through the escutcheon of republicanism. As I have said, you have returned goet for evil, liberally for opprision, and have abown that your principles are unchanged, and that you are determined to have all the wrong on the one side—all the right on the other; but how mistaken the man who shall deduce from this a disposition tamely to wear the voke of Slavery. but how mistaken the man who shall deduce from this a disposition tamely to wear the year of Sisvery. You have sounded the first no e of least ance by a bold are stern definace of the tyranny of the Kansas Missouri legislature, and you now awais in calm deliberation the issue of congressional action, to learn if peaceful remedies are to be had; and when a lithese fail, and our ballot-box is again opened for the choice of arother legislature, with no protection but our own arms, with what bider scorn would you carse the man that would not rather coolly spill his heart's man that would not rather coolly spill his heart's heat blood by its side, rather than see it again in the

man that would not rather coolly spill his heart's best blood by its side, rather than see it again in the hands of armed in vaders!

We are told that no peaceful remedy awaits us; that the Congress of this great nation will coolly pass as ever, to occome the slaves of thrue force, and that dismind must follow any measure of relief for us. This ery of "Daustion" has become stale and disgusting—the wish is father to the thought; and I have always observed that whenever it comes, whether from the fanate of the North or the multiper of the South, it is a companied by a blow at the Constitution, from those whose had hearts prompt its urberance. It is a van and empty threat by men who judging perhaps from the idious norsely of their own organization, believe in the efficace of threats as a means of moving men. Our Union has been too strong for northern fanaticism or southern multification; for the fillinustering after Culia as well as Canada; and two strong to be injured, even when the weakness and the wickdeness of a puvillanimous and fuithers chief magistrate may misdirect its energies and debute and pervert its use, and my word for it is will be too strong for the seasul from the idios norsey of their 6 on organization, believe in the efficacy of threats as a means of moving men. Our Union has been too strong for normering after Cuba as well as Canada; and the strong to be injured even when the weakness and the wickedness of a parillanimous and faithless chief magistrate may misdirect its energies and debase and percet its uses, and, my word for it, it will be too strong for the assall and of the ballot-hox. But if it is not—if it cannot secure to the critizens of the Union self-government, free speech and few suffrey; if it has become so hosty in corruption and decay that it can no longer subserve the enument and essential purpose for which the sages of the Revolution erecked it, no threat of its

But this is rather a congratulatory meeting than betwiee, and, as the surer ward of housest and earn est effort is success, and the degree of success is siways gracuated to the character of the effort, I am happy congra ulate you that yours must be entirely com-

To-morrow night the first act of the drama will have closes - when a sto the curtain ri-es it will be upon other scenes. Thus far our prospects have at every step improved. We know that our numbers have instep in frevee. We show that our number have in creased—our organization has grown in strength and efficie. cy—and our triends in all parts of the Territory have emerged from a state of distrust at disjoint aparthension to the bold, outs, oven the fulness and willing, united effort of sanguine and determined men. En miss have become fried as and friends have become more united, cordina and efficient. If seeded the outside pressure we have received to complete our organization and develop our strength. That we are in a sore pressure we have received to complete our organitation and develop our strength. That we are in a
most decided preponderance of numbers over our opponeurs, no opponent who resides in the Territory and
values has reputation will pretend to deny. All about
us, in every portion of the Territory, as you well know
from the report of the canvassing committees, our
friends are tervent in the canse, and those who a few
short months ago were Pro-Slavery men, and some of
whom are staveholders yet, convinced by the contrast
pre-enced in the creed and conduct of the two parties
and awakened to a sense of their own disfranchies
next, are reallying in numbers to our flag and identify
themselves perman encly with our party.

The Pro-Slavery men around you who still adhere
to their opinions, to a large existing as you know, concur with us in regulating the acts of the Lexislature,
ond stow their determination to fight on the side of
Kanaas, and stake their lives beside the ballot box
whenever another invasion shall make it necessary.

Kansas, and stake their lives beside the ballot-box whenever and or invasion shall make it necessary. Trees are cheering signs indeed and give us high assurance that Providence in its wisdom has recited the fate of Kansas—that our institutions are fixed far hypord the power of small demanagement and their magnitud fedowers to change or affect; and that, is one line, harb ad of congratulating cash other on our prospects and our hopse, we shall be rejoicing over the communation; and instead of my assurance to the few bundled persons within these walls, the shoul of thousands shall be our along our lovely plains, and the biszing bondier from every till shall assume that our work is come, and that Kansas is fract! [Loud, problems of and coaffeiing oners].

o onged and deafering oneons;. The Hon. J. H. Lane was to x called on. He spoke at considerable i agth, and argued in favor of a State ory anization, i. e. the election of a governor, legisla-

5, &c.
C. Pomeroy, Esq., agent of the Emigrant Aid so-y, S. C. Smoth and J. S. Emery snoweded him, spoke to general acceptance. I have not due, and spoke to general acceptance. I have not due, however, to give, and your readers would not have to peruse all the speeches hat were made. Mr. Reeder's is reported in order that all may anow that is an ually going on out here, and as a faithful expose of the pre-vailing sentiment at Lawrence.

THE ELECTION IN KANSAS.

Lawrence K. T. Oct. 10, 1835.

The elections passed off peaceably. Lawrence is quite a large city now, and consequently a very large vote was cast for Gov. Reeder and the delegates to the constitutional convention. No person was permitted to vote upless he had been an acrual resident of the city for thirty day a past. Movers, G. W. Smith, Love, Huit Gooden, Robinson, Free-ollers, were chosen from this district, and Movers. Wakefield, Cartis, Fameal is stone laid here might be a proud man's moon meat [great applance].

Since, then, our actions are likely to undergo the inspection not only of comporar es but posterity, have thus far formed our course so as to deserve approval? For one i believe we have

I am proud at this moment of the Free State party,

SATURDAT, Oct. 13-9 A. M.—Up to the present time

the fell awing returns have been received by the Free S abs executive commission:

VOTES FOR REEDER,

1 awrence 557 Pacchai Fish's stars.

77 Station

16 Osaw stomis.

18 Osaw stomis.

18 Bis Wyan cit.

18 Penedia 5 Palls grecino*.

19 Planeng: Hill procked.

Labe. 50 darker Mission. SATURDAT, 2:30 P M - the following additional re-ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

turns have been received:

Willow Springs. 42 Tupska...

Forumesh. 46 Leavanworth

Big Springs. 45

Total. 46

Add to this. Grand total.....(.93)

Thus it will be seen that Reeder has received one thousand nice headered and nuty-five votes in twenty-two precincts. There are still twenty-nine precincts to bear from, and it is thought that his vote will exceed three thousand. CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS.

CONGRESSIONAL POCUMENTS.

The Free-Sollers of Kansas are geiting up a queer set of comments for Congress wherewith to contact Whitfield sees. They make a great pure to ever what they say they will prove, but whether, when it comes to the scratch, these occuments will prove anything remains to be seen, and I am not at liberty to make free use of them, but will state what they purport to establish a viv.

First: That it can be proved by Pro-Slavery
man-Dr. Hart and Mr. M. Wallace instituce are
only four legal Pro-Slavery voters at Franklin, and
that Whitfield received six y-one votes there.

that Whithele received six youne vows there.

Second: That it can be proved by persons residing in this cistrict that there were only thirty legal votes cast for whit field in Wyardott; the received, I believe ever two handred votes there.)

Third: That of two hundred and thirty votes cast for Whitneld at Osawatomic, evidence can be got to the total that the transfer were level and maiden. prove that not above fifty were legal and revident.

Fourth: That at the Baptist Mission, which gave over one sundred votes for Whitfield, there are only n le, al voters, and that only thirteen of them

til eir hallots. Figs. That niegal voice, induced the case at Orekee.

North: In fine, that not more, if as many, as one thousand legal voice were cast for Whitfield throughout the entire Territory.

STATE ORGANIZATION. The delegater of the Constitutional convention have

The delegates of the Constitutional convention have been chosen. They will form a constitution for Kansas, and apply for acmission into the Union.

Gov. Reeder will be the bearer of their constitution and petition to Washington.

The question of the day—for every day in Lawrence produce a new topic for discussion—is whether it will be expedient to organize a State government, after faming the constitution, and to make provision in it for an immediate election of governor, sensors, and representatives. This is not so novel an idea as it framing the constitution, and to make provision in it for an immediate election of governor, senators, and representatives. This is not so novel an idea as it appears to be on its first presentation. Of the nine State last admitted into the Union, six of them took precisely the same measures—called a convention without consulting their territorial governor or legislature, and proceeded to act. The formation of a constitution, and the election of a legislature under it, the advocates of this occurring copiend, supersede the one visional government and end in existence. Reeder, I understand, is opposed to it. He wishes the convention to terminate its proceedings as soon as it frames a constitution.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.

From The Herold of Freedom, Oct. 13.

A letter from our friend John W. Sull, son of Dr. A. Still, who resides on the Wakarusa, dated Lebaton, Illinois, Sept. 23, de sils another outrageous transaction for which the Pro Slavery ruffians of Missouri are becoming so notorious. Mr. Still states that he started down he Missouri on board the Polar Star, he started down he Missou i on board the Polar Star, from Kassas city, on Tuesday, the 18th alt. in company with his slater and the Rev. Wm. C. Clark of Postsmenth, N. H., a clergyman of the Wesleyan Methodist connation, who had been on a tour of environity of Lawrence, and who was returning to New-Hampshire with the view of closing up his business there and returning to Kassas as soon as practicable.

On Wednesday morning a discussion sprang up be-On Wednesday morning a discussion agrang up beween Mr. Clark and a ruffian calling bicuseif Childs, from Independence, Mo., upon Kansas matters and the Slavers question. During the conversation Childs askee Clark what he would do it a black man wanted to marry his daughter. Mr. Clark replied, "I would "advise her to reject him, but if she resolved upon "it, and I could not persuade her to the contary, I "suppose I abould be compelled to autumit to it." Upon this Childs struck Clark in the face, repesting his blows, while the crew were crying "Kill him! kill him! kill the? Kill the God d-d abolitionist! kill him!!" The prosecuting attorney of Wysndot district, Kansas Territors, was present, and joined in he cry.

After Childs had succeeded in beating Mr. Clark's face all to a mummy and it was covered with gore, the captain came and commanded the peace, and told Clark he must leave the boat. Being still under way,

Mr. Still states that the settlement there was of the most desperate character, and expresses much alarm for Mr. C.'s safety. Miss Still has written a letter to her taber as the latter informed us on Tuesday, con-firming the above statement. In addition to this a niming the above statemen. In addition to this a gentleman was in town the other day, who came up the river on the Polar Star, who heard the mate rejectedly beasting of his exploits with the "d—d Abolicionist, whose skull must have been cracked by the "severity of the blow in breaking the chair over his "bend." We have examined the Esstern and Missouri papers with much interest to find a report over the Clark over a invariant in regard to the tars, but Mr. Clark's own signature to regard to the fac's, but can find nothing. We are apprehensive that the in-jury was so severe that it proved mortal, else he fel-ling the hands of those who were still more barbarous than the inhuman wretch who so snamefally mal-trated him or the sill baser captain who allowed a person who had intrusted his life and person in his kee ing to be thus fohumanly treated. The captain of that hoat, the crew, and every passeager who looked coolly on and saw the transaction without interfe prosecuted for manslaughter, in case of Clark's death from those injuries.

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

DERBY (Eng.), Friday, Oct. 5, 1855. The Crops generally are fine, and all that are harvested have been gathered in good order. The vestber pever was fiper than it has been during the last six weeks. Last week I saw considerable Wnest, and large quantities of Oa's, yet in the fields. In Lincomshire, and part of Yorkshire in the fees, the wheat is shrunken some; but otherwise I have seen no cause for complaint anywhere.

The Potatoes are universally excellent; no disease among them in any place that I can learn. The farmers are grumbling some about the prospects of the turnips, but that is, as yet, premature.

In years past it has been a wonder to me how so much form (as the English call Whest) was spilled by wet weather in barvesting; this year the matter is made plain bow it might be spoiled, for not a reaping machine or cradle have I yet seen in the harvest fields: all the grain that I have seen has been cut with a sickle. Mowing machines are a good deal

There has been a creat searcity of men for harvesting is some parts, and the soldiers have been sent into the fields to help along with the work. English farmers are the "original Jacobs" in fovz -

sm as a class; they reap all their grain before housing. or stacking any; then make a business of that part of the work, provided it is not spoiled first. One would think that, is this relay climate, the grain would be housed as fast as out, and thereby made record; such is the force of custom here, that the old rout must be followed regardless of the consquence-jatter the barvesting is over, and the corn well secured by that bline all the state. the bevesting all the star ke, and she from then into perfect form, the next wish is to make the corn factors, and through them, "all the world and the rest of many "kind" believe there is a short crop: which, if successful, will cause some of the femers to go to thrashing their whear; while others will hold on for higher prices, until the system to re; as you will see he the inclosed parit it begins to ret, as you will see by the inclosed letter, which I cut from The London Times and thinking perhaps you may not have seen it, I send it to you.

Yours truly.

H. O.

[We do not print the letter from The Times which a companies the foregoing, as it simply correderates the matements above, and argues therefrom that the prices of Food coasts to fail. [E4. Te6.

NATIONAL CATTLE-SHOW-BOSTON.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1855. This day is a regular damper to this great exhibition. A regular, real Boston-built, old-style northeaster is raging, and has been since about 10 o'clock last night, greatly to the disappointment of everybody and the disparage nent of the whole programme of the day which was given in THE TRIBUSE Tuesday. Yesterday was a good day, but as the stock was not all in, and the committees had not a larrived and al the arrangement had not been completed, it was not expected to be a great day for visi ors, though there was a good attendance, and beyond the especity of was a good attendance, and beyond the superity of the hundred omninus-s running from the north part of the city hither. In short, there is the same trouble here that prevailed in New York when the Stac fair was beld in Hamilton-squar—a great want of means of conveyance. However, if this weather continues, there will not be people enough to make a crowd, beside the grangers, who are very numerous, and from nearly all of the Northern and Western States. New York is well represented, and will take several first-class premiums. I venture to say that John De Forrest of Dover, Dutchess county, will take the first premium for his Devon bull, Winchester, of Mr. Huribut's stock of Counscient; and Col Levis G. Morriss of Fordham will take the second premium for his Devon bull, Frack Quartley—unless, perhaps, the awards of first and second are revered.

The first premium fat catle are, if I am any judge, owned by Elen Sheldon, a gentleman of Cayuga

owned by Elon Sheldon, a gentleman of Geyuga county, New York. With the exception of these beautiful beeves and two or three others the show of fat eattle is not what we had a right to expect to see in

Boston.

Of all classes there are some very superb sperimens I made the long round of the statis this morning, but found it impossible to hold on my hat, shawl and um-brells, and keep from being blown into some mucpuddie, and at the same time use a pencil and memorad dum-book.

If it should be f-ir to moreow I presume we shall see

If it should be fair to moreow I presume we shall see
the great stitumber of valoable horses that have ever
been collected in one pia e in this coun ry—oven better than at Springfied two years ago. There are always
to be seen in Boston the greatest number of superb
draught horses of any town in America, and sound of
the very fluest of the whole will be in this exhibition.
The matched carriage horses, too, some of them cannot easily be nu oassed. One of the most resultful pair
of showy buggy horses is owned by a Mr. Sanderson
of New-tersey, that took the first premium at Springfield. The borses of all work, as they should be, are
in the meiority and hard to beat.

field. The horses of all work, as they should be, are in the mejority and hard to best.

There is one thing in this show, as in every borse show, that I should like to see sout out: and the managers of the National society are called on to take the initiative siep, and set their faces against the course notible borse-racing lockies who care for nothing but speed that will win bets in a short race.

The horse ranks with the gentleman, and such only should participate in a gestleman's show of these noble animals. Let the "hip-hip-hurrah" trotting that least he shat out.

blacklegs be shat out.

There is another feature in herse a lowe that is lost right of—horses for the saddle. I should like to see a cavainace of a hundred ladies and sentlemen riding

on herseback—not racing, but exhibiting the best qualities of saddle horses.

Singularly, tos, this society have offered so premium for mules and jacks. Was it an oversight, or was it because there are no mules in Boston? There are some in N++-York and New-Jersey, that would have here here for all of for.

been here if called for.

Thest ow of sheep, though comorising some of the best in the country, is not sufficiently extensive to a pear well in the eyes of the Englishmen who are here

look at a national show.

Of swine, though not in large numbers, I must say they are hard to beat.

There is another thing here that I am pleased with: There is another thing here that I am pleased with the large number and excellent quality of the Aiderney cartle. I repeat, for city use particularly, or for small families was only keep one or two cows, and where rich mik is desirable for family use or for batter, there are no cows in this country at all to compare with Alderney's, or Jersey breed—not New-Jersey, but the island of Jersey. They are small, easily kep, and their feed goes all to mik. For the beef-feeder they are comparalively wor hiess, but for small oxen it is said they are valuable, being much stronger than they look and very bandy. I should recommend, though, to kill while young all the surplus male animas.

nos. Col. Jaques, the celebrated originator of the "cream "pot" breec of cows, upon the "Tea-hills farm" in Charleston, is here, and is one of the curiosities of the

As I carnot give such particulars of choice animals as I would like, on account of the storm which is progressing as hard this afternoon as it did before, I will ach some of the names of the most prominent exhibitors from beyond this State, so far as I can ascertaiz in the wretched confusion incident to this unlucky

day:

P. W. Bi hop, New-York, Black-Hawk stallien.
J. N. Sawyer, New-Hampehire, Black-Hawk stallien.
Jram Wo. da, New-Hampehire, Sherman Morgan
Astasel Hatch, Jr., N. w. York, Morgan breeding mare,
thes, n. Clark, New Hampehire, Black-Hawk breeding mare.
M. De Motte, New-York, thorough-bred a flux
M. De Motte, New-York, thorough-bred a flux
A. J. Corgaen, New-York, thorough-bred a flux
A. J. Corgaen, New-York, thorough-bred a flux
Jacob N. Blackers, New-York, amily house.
The thy T. Jackson, Longistand, four sallions.
Hism Coley, Vermont, Hamilton, stallons.
F. Morrill, Vermont, bullrush, Morgan and Messenger, and a
faulty house.

anly horse.

H. O mated, Connecticut, English and Morgan station.

J. J. Bows a Vermont, Morgan trotter.

L. D. Harrow, Vermont, Morgan matebod horses.

D. W. Prime, Vermont, Morgan matebod horses.

Wm. B. De Wolf, Rhore Island, thorough-brad stallion.

A. S. Pond, New York family here.

V. S. Strondly Vermont, Black, Hawk S. Pond, New York family here.
S. Stowell, Vermont, Bisch Hawk
B. Sides New Harmont, Bisch Hawk
B. Sides New Harmont, Bisch Hawk
B. Sides New Harmont, Bisch Hawk
New-Jersoy, French graft horse.
Nichous, Long a and, stadion
Tewnsend, Lung island, Bisch-Hawk,
Micrdy Maine, Missenger and Morkon,
H. Engey, New Haven, Morgan and Messenger,
H. De Wolf Rhode Island, Messenger breeding mare.
W. Sherman, Verment, Black Hawk and Morgan.
L. Williamson, New Jersoy, Station,
A. Marston, Maine, Morgan, Messenger trotting horse.
D. Freeland, New Jersoy, Station,
A. Marston, Maine, Morgan, Franch stalling,
mne, Wheat, Vt., Green Mountain Morgan becoming mare,
togge M. Walter, Tanada, Norgan family horse.
I er & Fax New York, Morgan stallion.
D. Wolf, Rhode Island, stallion. Miller & Fex New York, Morran stallion.
J. D. Worf, Rhode Hishnd, stallion.
Henderson & Ball, New Hampsvire, Morran matched herses.
James L. Green, Connectiont, Messenge: family horse.
W. Snife, Verment, theroughbeed mare and soft.
Town & Trow, Verment, Bullerth Morgan stallion.
Jones E. Simmers, M. the, Drew family horse,
Wh. G. Berry, Maine, Morgan treating horse,
Wh. G. Berry, Maine, Morgan treating horse,
Joseph Wright, New York, Tippoo and Wild Deer stallion.
H. Themse, New Homeshire, Woodbury Morgan stallion.
F. Themse, New Homeshire, Woodbury Morgan stallion.
Hashell, Vermoot, Korran treating horse.
Hashell, Vermoot, Morgan treating horse.
Hashell, Vermoot, Morgan treating horse. wen, New H. moshire, Woodbury Mongan stallion, mas. Vermont family horse, and the stallion of the stallion of

R. Peuce. Germ eteut, family horse.
D. E. Hill, Vermont, Margan station
L. L. Breeley, Maine, Ebelish and Messenger stallion.
L. G. & F. Morris, New York, thorough red.
E. H. & F. fellmen, Vermont, rotting-horse.
J. L. Mitchell, Albauy, fancy matched to im.
By, Duw, New York, fancy matched to am.
William Biveil, Maine, Morgan family-horse.
Claps & Shap, Connectiont, matched horses.
W. Smith, Vermont, French and English stallion.
On the Maine, mercent coincip. W. Smith, Vermont French and English stables.
E. O. Labby, Maine, matched conies.
E. O. Labby, Maine, matched conies.
E. M. Abbe, Connecticut, Morgan and English family horse.
David Pune, New York, Arabica stables.
James Roble, New-Hampshire. Morgan family horse.
David Pune, New York, pair desfe horses.
C. Fonda, New-York, Messenger matched names.
Jamesh Davie Vermont, Morgan scalling.
H. Füllings Maine, Morgan family horse,
ametin hord, Ohio, family horse, and pair Tarin poules, Inter-da.

STORS OF DURHAMS -Wm. Shapard, New-Hampable Exhibitrors of Duriams - Wm. Shepard, New-Hampshire, w. S. F. Tabor, New-York, two bulls, D. S., Haynos Mwine, It sters; Thomas G. Ayerige, New-Jersey, but; Chus Shepard, New-Hampshire, cow; W. W. Sherman, Vermont bull dhelfer, S. Smith, Vermont, bull; H. D. Pierce, New-York, and helters; Murris & Becar, New-York, electument, and M. Sun, New-Clampshire, but; B. Sheidon, New-York, linck and cow; H. Shein, New-York, fatox and cow; C. Drivors, - E. ward G. Falle, New-York, cow, and helfer; Jabor Heller, M. M. Tae, New-Hampshire, cowinand caff, G. Lamwight, New-York, hard of newtons; W. R. Sanford, Vermont, bull in the state of cows; Wm. Scele, Vermont, bull; R. Sanford, Vermont, helfer; J. F. Andrews, Connection; flet. Postseript, 3 o'clock.-The officers and commi-

restant for a second restant second

By Telegraph. THE U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. Bosrov, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1850. The storm ceased last night, and there is a bright

sky overhead this morning. The day will be observed ar opportunity is attend the astional exhibition. The offices of the backs and insurance companies will be closed, both in the city and the adjuning towns, the schools adjourced, and business generally suspended. The city is overflowing with strangers, and the national exhibition and the industrial exhibition are crowded with visitors. as a reneral boliday in order to give all our citizens

EXPLOSION AT AN IRON FOUNDERY .- A boiler is the true found ry of Freaux, Arche & Allen, at the first of Twenty fifth etnet. North river, exploded on Weinerday even in and nearly destroy of the building. No person was signed at hough there were several in and about the premises. The cause of the explosion has not transpired. FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Monday, Oct. 22, 1855. In my telegraphic dispatch of Friday, I stated, after speaking of Pierce's chances at the South, that Wise was "sanguine that Virginia would stand by him." That is, by him, Wise. I have it new definitely that there is to be no rivalry between Pierce and Wise, but they are to leave it all in the bands of their (that is both of their) friends: If Pierce's chance seems the best. then Wise is to give him all his aid; and he is to come in either as secretary of State, secretary of War, or minister to England. The chances appear altogether in favor of Pierce. The grand sultation at this time among the slaveocracy, is what candidate will get the most northern votes. The ciphering up is about like this. No southern man can carry northern States enough to secure his election, consequently a northern candidate with southern principles must be found. "Tue "South" went have an untried man: Pierce has been weighed in their balance and found about heavy enough: ergo, Pierce is the man. Thea there is all the power of patronage, and it is to be used, too, as much and as strongly as possible. They figure like this: Pierce certainly can carry all the southern states; and he can, "of course," get Maine, New-Hampshire, and probably New-York but if he don't "as goes Pennsylvania, so goes the "Union:" and, "of course." he can get Pennsylvania; and of course he will be elected. about the feature of the political chess-board now. If "eld Buck" seems to stand a better chance at the North, he will be the "coming man," for the South have always had a penchant for "Pennsyl-"vania's favorite son." Georgia and North Caroline are ready at once to come out for Buchacan, so the present occupant of the White house has something to do to pave the way to his re nomination. We shall see what we shall see. The following specimen of the "highfalutin" is in yesterday's Union, cut from The Cincinnati Enquirer, under the heading, "A Democratic President cer-

tain to be elected in 1856:" "tain to be elected in 1856:"
"The first important ray of light which shot athwart the political sky was the Democratic triumph in Virginia in May, 1855. That was the flac ship of the Democratic fleet, which had never yet struck her colers, and the cap ure of which would give the hosts ers, and the cap use of which would give the hosts of fanaticism and error a complete and final victory. With the loud vaunt of anticipated success, they rolled down uson her, and prepared to scale her hitherto invincible bulwarks. Clear antichnil was the note of defiance given by her Democratic crew and their gallent leader, Henry A. Wise. When the snoke of the contest had cleared away, the banner of Dameeracy and of civil and religious liberty was still floating from the mast head of the Ola Dominion and thouseling cheers, while the hosts of bigotry were ndering cheers, while the hosts of bigotry were ing back, roused and discomfited, to ward the North, After this glorious and brilliant result the political sky began rapidly to clear off, the black elements of fanal; case to disappear from the heavens."

K-nencky, the 'dark and bleedy ground,' was Remarks, the dark and bleedy ground, was conly carried by our opponents after the perpetration of atrocities at Louisville that made homanity shudder, and which at onely contributed to roll with a mightier impetus the Democratic ball that was sweeping the impetus the Democratic ball that was sweeping the country. Make gave fataridism a Waterloo blow in what was considered its impregnable strongoold by electing a Democratic governor and legislature by a sweeping majority. Indiana—strunch and Union-leving Indiana—has lowered the black flag of the same and the approbation of the vast majority of accomposition. Proceedings the 'keystone of the arch,' has been brought back to her position, and the Democratic fabric now rests on a sould foundation.

Yes, "solid" and broad, on the backs of nearly illion slaves, and their three hundred and fifty thousand owners. There never was a time when the friends of Freedom and civilization had greater need of exerting themselves for a great inal effort than now. The results of one election, or one attempt to force Kansas into the Union under a black flag, may advance or retard the cause of Freedom for generations. Every means, human and infernal, will be brought to bear to keep the reins of political power in the hands of the present

errespondence of The N. Y. Pricane.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1855. You have undoubtedly printed long since the treaty with Japan, ratified by Commander H. A-Adams on the one side, and Ido Tsocsimu, Nokami, Isococki Socreega, Nokami, Ido Towse and Koka hien Itsilo on the other, with Tasnoske as inter preter. That treaty the President and Cabinet have decided has not been violated by the late acts of the Japanese in their intercourse with the Calitornia merchants who have lately attempted to do business there and were bluffed off. We have only got a very slight foothold in Japan, though as a gentleman by the name of Shakespeare one re-

"But when the for hath ence got in his note, Be'll soon find me as to make his sody follow.

Give us once an excuse to set foot on shore in shall not be wanting to do all we please in a few years. A fine specimen of a Yankee that was that called in a versel at three different ports, purchases supplies, and set sail without paying for the cab-bage heads and oranges that he bought to refresh himself and crew. These are the samples of the Great republic that the "barbarian" Japanese have to base an opinion on. Let the name of that sea-captain-his employers, too, if they don't make an example of him—be heralded to the far ends of the earth, and pointed at on the role of infamy as a villain who would steal peanuts of a hungry child, rob his own grandmother and take her crutches to make even-wood of But the country is "saved; we are not going to war to-day.

Mr. Crampton, the knowing ones say, will not remain long as her Britannic Majesty's Minister near this Government. He has undoubtedly at tempted to do the dirty work of the Palmeraton ministry-has touched pitch and been defiled. In diplomatic matters "our trans Atlantic cousins" as they affectionately term us-are very apt to go in those paths that are crooked rather than move straightforward, openly and above-board. Mr. Crampton is not a minister of any great ability: but he is too good a man to have been inveigled into so disreputable a scrape as this affair of the "United States vs. Henry Hertz et al."

A Mr. Wilson of Jamaica has just been here
with specimens of the various productions of that island, particularly raw material for manufactures. He exhibits the fibrous portions of various plants, some of which are particularly beautiful. The leaf of the pineapple has a fiber which will make a strong and elegant cloth, that could be used for all those purposes for which we now employ hemp. Sisal grass or flax. I believe it is the wish of My Wilson to induce capitalists to embark in the caltivation of these various products in Jamaica. The British government has so many colonies, so much territory, and so many irons in the fire, that one of the fairest portions of creation must go to waste and stand a mere desert. I rather think the Kev. Sidney Smith was right when he wrote "Every rock in the ocean where a cormorant

can perch is occupied by British troops ; has a governor, deputy-governor, storekeeper and deputy-storekeeper, and will soon have at architecton and a bishop; melitary colleges with thirty-four professors educating seventeen ensigns per annum—being half an ensign for each professor—with every species of nonsense, athletic, sartorial and plumigerous. A "just and necessary" war costs this country about one hundred pounds a minute: whip-cord, fifteen thousand pounds; and tape, seven thousand pounds; lace for drummers and fifers, nineteen thousand pounds; a pension for one man who has breken his head at the Pole; to another who has shattered his leg at the Equator; subsi dies to Persin; sceret service noney to Thibet; an annuity to Lady Henry Somebody and her seven daughters, the husband being snot at some place where we never ought to have had any sol diers at all, and the elder brother returning four brothers to Parliament-such a scene of extravagance, corruption, and expense as must paralyze the industry and mar the fortunes of the most in-

dustrious, spirited people that ever existed."

That's what I call a portrait of Britain by a Britisher. I hope Mr. Wilson may succeed in getting semebody to cultivate all the land and all the preductions that Jamsica can produce. He goes

to the great agricultural meeting at Boston to en hibit his products there. A LOST AERONAUT.

To the Editor of The N Y. Tribuna. Six: As much anxiety exists with the friends and family of Mr. Winchester, who went up with a balloon from Norwalk, Ohio, on the 2d of October inet. en account of his not being heard from up to the 17th inst , I would premise the following opinion: It is said be ascended with but twenty-five pounts of ballast, This, with an ordinary balloon, would not last him many hours. If he ascended very high that quantity many hours. It he accepted to the assassion of ballast would be neutralized by the assassion of gas and consequent discharge at the nest valve by the pressure of expansion. If his ballcon was but half full when he started that would occur at an elevation of two and a half miles, and at even half that hight when satting immediately over a layer of clouds for the space of twenty or thirty minutes. Now, as for the space of twenty or thirty minutes. Now, as there are always two rapid currents of air at elevations of from two to three mil s—one from the south west, the other from the north west—it is probable that he may have been carried along with the south west extent. This would have kept him over the surface of Lake Eric the whole of its length, about two hundred miles from Norwalk. Under ordinary valocities of that current he could not have exceed the surface of the take short of three and a haif hours. If he got into this current the probability is that he foundered in the take. If his battoon was large enough to retain the gas under expansion, and withal very lapsymeable to the hydrogen, this current suight have wafted him on to Lake Outario in the space of four hours. All these suppositionary canadities might have been avoid d on to Lake Obtains in the space of four hours. All these suppositionary casualties might have becaused by an experienced menous with a good balloon and everything connected with it in good order.

As Mr. Winchester was a novice in the act, my fears

As Mr. Winchester was a novice in the art, my fears and sympathies are like those of his friends and relatives, and are enhanced from the fact that now beginners are very liable to disarrangements in the harmess and fitters of sir-ships.

If curing his royage be got over extensive fields of clouds, the lake would have been observed from his sight, and the very first attempt at reasent galess very judiciously and economically managed, would have made him habite to a dependence on the surface of the water to be rescued by a vessel. On the oth of August, 1847, I was record by a beat a crew son from the brig Eureba, Capt. Burnell, white flow dering on the waters of Lake Erie with my balloon "Rough" and Ready." and Ready." Luncaster, Pa., Oct. 22, 1835.

Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 22, 1835.

THE MISSING ARRONAUT.—It makes one shudder to think of the probabe fate of Mr. Minchester, who went up in a balloon from Norwalk, Huron county, on the 2d inst. Over two weeks have clapsed, and no todings have as yet reached his family? Milan of his fate. Whether forcen to death in upper air and thas deshed to earth, or buried in the deep bosom of the lake, no word has come to tell. While we wooder at his temerity, we must pity his proposally sail fate. Yet there is hope still as the last wen of him his sairy vessel was wested toward the moth—sufficiently inflated, as we are told by the Norwalk papers, for a voyage of from two to three days. Perhaps he handen in Canada, so far from railreads and telegraphs as to percenticings yet reaching his home. It is but a hops, however. The Norwalk Reflector says:

"It was reparied some days since that he had been heard from somewhere in Canada, but the report could be traced to no resiable source and prevent that he is lost. As to the precise manner, if so, there are various opinions. Many suppose that he may have ascended so high that he become insensible and perished from cold. His fate, whatever it may be, is a matter of speculation. We conversed with a gantleman from Milan a few days since, who told us that Mr. W. tad for some time past manifested a strong cesite for balleoning, and that he had expressed as intention of ascending higher and to make a longer certal voyage than any o her accomant had ever accomplished. We are told that he toos only twenty five pounds of ballast with him, which was about half as much as he took when he made his ascension from Milan a chort tide previous." is much as he took when he made his ascension from Milan a short tin e previous.

ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD -An acci ACCIDENT OF THE CLETRAL RAILTON — As death of a discressing rature occurred at Onesda, on Friday at the time of the passage of the express train which left time city at 7½ A. M. Thus aim macked Or cida at the usual time, a tit the before root. There was one second class car in the train, and is this car was a family consisting of a father, mather and five was a family consisting of a father, in other and five children, moving to Michigan. At Onesia the woman was obliged to leave the car, and the mon accompanied her. When the train started they had not got on board and came running after the train, the man somewhat in advance of the woman. To y were not immediately discovered by the conductor, and before the train was stopped the woman in an attempt to get on fell before the wheel of the rear car and had one of her legs almost completely severed below the knee. A passenger on that car, from kind motives out with a rone ous judgment, undertook to get the woman ou to that car, and thus the fell. The man heard he screech of his wife, looked around, and when he saw what had befolled him the stopped and utbered a cry of despair. After the train had stopped, he came and took out his flock of little children from the car, own orthops deprived of their best cart by friend, and took them back to where the mother had by tois time been laid upon prived of their best earthly friend, and took them back to where the mother had by this time been laid upon the grass. The conductor, Mr. Klock, did everything that the case admitted of to make the parties comfortable, sending for a physician, &c. He also not set the lugs a cot the family before reaching the Chitzenaugo station, and left it here to be sent ack by the next train. Mr K. also, upon reaching averague, immediately telegraphed to Oncida to know whether he should send surgical assistance from Syracuse [Albany Argas 22].

A CATHOLIC PRIEST AND CONGREGATION IN TROC-BLE.—Father McDouald, for four years connected with St. Peter's church of Troy, has been with frawn from the pastorate of that congregation by order of the bishop. The reseen assign a by the bishop for this course, as we have from the Proy transfer, is because of the pecuniary difficulties in which Father McDonald has involved himself. He is represented as being largely in debt, and as being unable to give say, satisfactory account of the funds which he has received from the congregation. On Saturday his house was entered by the averiff, and his library and some of the entered by the steriff, and his library and some of the sacred scases and vestments belonging to the church attached and removed. The library is valued at two thousand ove hundred dollars, and contains many rate and valuable books. The congregation a pear to have a most devoted attachment to Fisher McDouald. Tae hishop having forbidden him to officiate in the charch, Father Hav-rman undertook to conduct service there on Sunday. A portion of the congregation, when they have him enter the church, is mediately left. Factor he Donald address d them, and took leave of them last Mr Donald address d them, and took leave of them last evening at Ra o'shall. The hall was donedy crowded, the major distribution of the major distribution. evening at Ra d'shail. The hall was donesty crowded, nearly not being able to obtain admittance. He make a long and feeling scarces, and took his leave smid the sebs and lamentations of the successor. The debts which he is said to alve contracted are more than twenty thousand offers. The church is encombered with mortgages, and the school hence recently built opposite that editics at a cost of 'hir sen thousand dollars is mortgaged for seven thousand dollars is mortgaged for seven thousand dollars.

[Albert Register.]

INTERESTING ORGANICAL DISCOVERIES.—filst workness employed a making exervations for the seven

workmen employed in making excivations for the proposed improvements at the Upper Water shops in this city made a discovery on Monday of last week which promises to be of great value to be geological world in preparing the fond a lone for the mow building, it was found necessary to penetrate a considerance depth of red sandstone, which in this valley is count able for its fossil for prime, and here, at about satisfable below the sorface, a piece of rock was termed 49, found to contain a number of fragments of petriled found to costain a number of fragments of potrillar bons, some of which formed a comblete by exight in the sink night and about an itch in duancier. Subsequently of or fossible rocks were found, outsing similar heavy fragments. The bones that have been extuned to a far have been extuned by President Hitchcook of Amberst, List, Beaton and others, and are regarded as portions of a skeleton, whether of bird or regime is not yet known. If of the former the discovery will be of the highest value, so it will tend to convert European averans who are believed with President Hitchcook in mis conclusions. it will tend to convert European savans who are lost to agree with President Hitchbook in his conclusions of active to the formations of the Connectiont valley, because as they cloim, no hones have yet been decovered to establish his theory haved on the "blid" traces." The whole master, however, is to be investigated seen by str., into however, is to be investigated seen by str., into however, is to be investigated seen by str., into how and Professor Agassiz of Cambridge and Silliman of New Haven. In accition to the above other interesting etrifactions have been exhaused, among them two sels, each about two feel long, and saveral lasted perfect even to a minute representation of the firsts and seens.

[Springhed Republican, Oct. 15.

BRUTAL EUROPE — In Sunday night last, \$33 The Chester (S. C. Scommer, a man by the name of

Chester (S. C. Samured, a man by the usual of I rackey was murdered with so ax by a M. Williams about four miles above this utsee. It appears that the perture we e. North Carolina wagouers traveling together that Williams had been drinks un forseveral days; that on the evening of the recurrence he and recessed, with a sec of his end two sous of decessed. as moder in two places and their is their fiel and make his except. It is supposed that he was in a first delicium tromens. A common in injust was not over the body by Giles J. Patterson. Laq., and a weekly r turned in accords, ce with these came. Mr. Walliams has been a rested and lodged in York jall. Mr. Bradley is said to be a man of much respectability, of Mr. Dowell county, where he as a large family.

[August Chronice, Oct. 14.